SARCOSTEMMA CLAUSUM, SERIES CLAUSA (ASCLEPIADACEAE), NEW TO TEXAS

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ABSTRACT

Sarcostemma clausum (Jacq.) Roemer & Schultes, subgenus Ceramanthus, series Clausa (Asclepiadaceae) previously unreported in Texas has been found in Hidalgo County. A key is provided for the Texas species of Sarcostemma.

KEY WORDS: Sarcostemma, Sarcostemma clausum, subgenus Ceramanthus, series Clausa, Asclepiadaceae, Texas

Sarcostemma clausum (Jacq.) Roemer & Schultes, subgenus Ceramanthus Kunze, series Clausa Holm (Asclepiadaceae) was first described by Jacquin (1763) as Cynanchum clausum. Roemer & Schultes (1820) moved it to Sarcostemma. Sarcostemma clausum is a southern species, reported from southern Florida, México (including Baja California Sur), Central America, South America, and the Caribbean Islands (Holm 1950). Members of this genus are twining or trailing vines which climb by turning to the right. They have milky sap; conspicuous flowers with a 5 lobed calyx, corolla rotate to almost campanulate, 5 lobed, and 5 filaments forming a column. The fruits are follicles, fusiform or obclavate in shape.

Cory & Parks (1937), Holm (1950), Correll & Johnston (1970), Gould (1975), nor Hatch et al. (1990) listed Sarcostemma clausum as occurring in Texas. Based on previously mapped distributions (Holm 1950), it appears that S. clausum has had a natural migration up the eastern coastline of México from the state of Tamaulipas to its present location in Hidalgo Co., Texas. There are now four (4) species of Sarcostemma with five (5) taxa represented in Texas.

The following key; modified from Correll & Johnston (1970), will differentiate the Sarcostemma found in Texas.

KEY TO TEXAS SARCOSTEMMA

- 1' Peduncles thinner than the adjacent internode.

 - 2' Margins of leaves not crisped, green, sepals mostly less than 3 times as long as wide.

 - 3' Sepals 2-3 mm long, pubescent on back side (dorsal) only.

Specimen collected: UNITED STATES. Texas: Hidalgo Co., west side of the westernmost resaca in Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, south of Mission, 27 Dec 1988, S. & G. Jones 2229 (TAES). It was frequent, climbing on Celtis along the wooded resaca adjacent to an open fallow field. Associated genera: Celtis, Salix, Pennisetum, and Phragmites. The soils are of the Rio Grande-Matamoros association (RT) and are deep, moderately and slowly permeable, loamy soils of floodplains and low terraces. More specifically they are typically light brownish gray or grayish brown silt loam or have a silty clay surface layer. The geology of the site is of Alluvium formation (Qos) (Recent).

During follow up trips in December 1989 and 1990, vines of Sarcostemma clausum were found, but in neither year did we find it in flower.

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